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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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NEW MODELS OF  
LAMPS and  
LAMP-SHADES

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Column One  
By  
David Courtney

## Allies Suggest Cease-Fire Line

WHATEVER may be the final result of the British elections, one very interesting, and hopeful, public opinion trend has been clarified as a result of the two main contending Parties. Right up to the last month the emphasis, among both Labour and Tory candidates in the literature put out by Transport House and the Conservative Central Office, has been on world peace. Rearmament has not been the issue some people expected it would be. Bevan found plenty of support for his anxieties about the effect of rearmament; on the country's social economy, but the Tories, more cautious in the country than in the Commons, were oddly hesitant on this problem and confined themselves to cautions of Bevan as the bold bogey-man with the terrifying visage of a near-Communist. The Tories like bogey-men. In 1945 it was Harold Laski.

ALMOST as soon as the campaign began, the Party managers realised that the British public was in no mood for any kind of warmongering. The Conservative Central Office had begun by thinking that the people, conscious of the critical international situation, would be inclined to make their choice at the polls very largely on their judgment whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee would be the better man to conduct the country's affairs in case of war. The Central Office soon discovered its mistake. Within a few days it became clear that what the people were asking themselves was whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee was more likely to keep the peace. The last thing in the world they wanted was a war-leader, for the simple reason that the last thing in the world they want is war. Tory and Labour Party candidates alike have therefore been compelled to face the electorate as determined workers for peace, not as potential victors in a potential war.

THIS is being written before any indication of the election results is available; but whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee goes to 10 Downing Street, the British people have succeeded in extracting a pretty definite assurance that their Government of the next few years will keep out of war as long as there is any earthly chance of doing so. They have made it clear that if Mr. Attlee blundered in Persia, it would have been a worse blunder to call in the soldier, and, even in the tedious matter of Egypt, whilst thoroughly approving the firm stand taken in the Canal Zone, they have indicated that they want no unnecessary military spectacle and not even a repetition of the war-time "Abdin incident," which was a characteristic two-guns' Tory gesture and which contributed far more to anti-British sentiment among the Egyptians than any act of the subsequent Labour Government. As far with Russia the election campaign has shown that Mr. Stalin will have to give the British people a very clear *casus belli* before they will be ready to take up arms and march into battle.

ALL this is very much to the good. The British, like their neighbours across the Channel, are unwilling to be worked up into a hysteria of fright. The imperial pride which Mr. Churchill once thought could be exploited to the disadvantage of the Labour Party has been succeeded, in the minds of the majority, by the healthier social pride which is largely, if not wholly, due to the social policy followed by Mr. Attlee's Government since 1945. The Conservative election campaign was compelled to take note of the change; and any Government of the future must bear that change in mind as well as the public's urgent and positive desire for measures that will contribute to peace as well as measures that will contribute to victory should Britain be compelled to defend itself against an enemy. It has no wish to create an enemy.

Tel Aviv, October 26.

PANMUNJOM, Thursday. — With Korean truce talks fully resumed today, U.N. negotiators this afternoon proposed a cease-fire line which is roughly based on the present battle front, but would exchange some 200 square miles of U.N.-held territory in north eastern Korea for an equal amount of Communist-held terrain in the west.

Before the talks were suspended on August 22, the two sides had been unable to find a compromise on the Communist demand that the cease-fire line be based on the 38th Parallel as against the U.N. contention that it should follow the actual battle front, some 50 kms. north of the Parallel.

The proposal that the cease-fire line be discussed was made this morning by the U.N. Chief Delegate, Admira. Joy. His Communist opposite, General Nam II, immediately suggested it be turned over to a subcommittee.

At the afternoon meeting of the subcommittee the U.N. representative, Major-General Hodge, pointed out that while the talks were in recess the U.S. had advanced many miles northward. He then detailed the new U.N. proposal for the cease-fire line, accompanied by detailed maps.

Asked whether he had any comment on a New York newspaper's report that Soviet diplomats had given out a secret official appearance of Stalin at the Assembly, Lieu in reply said: "I would be most happy to see him come to Paris. After all, he would automatically be the Chief delegate of his country."

According to a U.N. spokesman after the meeting, the Allies proposed a buffer zone beginning about eight miles south of the 38th Parallel on the west coast of the U.S. lands, also of hill territory held by the Communists but uncontested by the U.N. since last winter.

The line would then swing up to the Parallel till a point four miles above Kassing, putting the forward cease-fire conference site into Allied territory. It would then curve westward, with minor changes in the present battle front, cutting four miles south of Pyongyang at the apex of the old Communist front, tripling the

length of the 38th Parallel.

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length of the 38th Parallel.

The same sources stressed that the latest news after today's meetings was that the Communists were anxious to start with a clean slate and "let by-ones go" in their peace.

Acheson Leaves For U.N. Meeting in Paris

## Egyptian Boycott Grows Critical, Labour Leaving

PAYED, Thursday (AP). — The all-out boycott of the British in the Suez Canal zone is fast becoming critical, a British Middle East spokesman said today.

The supply of Egyptian labour throughout the zone is now about half of normal, he added, blaming terrorist threats by the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood, and Egyptian government and police intimidation.

It is feared that if the present rate of labour wastage was continued a point will be reached when British forces would be seriously affected although the exact situation remains an official secret.

Another British spokesman later said that at Port Said boat crews "are being intimidated" while going about their work "by gangs of Egyptians in boats." The British cruiser *Gambia* and the destroyer *Chevron* have supplied some small boats to help handle berthing and unberthing of ships passing through the Canal.

All Schools Closed

All Egyptian schools were closed today on orders from Minister of the Interior.

In Cairo, the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, conferred with Mr. Jefferson Caffery this morning at the U.S. Embassy. The subject of their discussion was not disclosed. The U.S. and British Embassies have maintained close liaison all through the recent developments, with French and Turkish diplomats also in on many conferences.

DUNDEE, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. John Strachey, Minister of War, said last night that the latest Korean news meant that the North Koreans and Chinese "really mean an armistice" and that there would be an end to the war there.

It would be the first step back towards peace and sanity, he told an election meeting here.

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## Sudan Elections To Be Held in 1952

KHARTOUM, Thursday (Reuters). — Elections leading to self-government in the Sudan will be held next year, the British Governor-General's representative told the Sudanese Parliament here today.

Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary to the Sudanese Government, also told Parliament that the Egyptian Government's action was invalid and that the British Governor-General would continue to administer the Sudan and press on with the institution of full self-government "in accordance with the will of the people."

Sir James was speaking on behalf of Governor General, Sir Robert Howe, at today's opening session of the Sudan Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The Legislative Assembly also had before it a resolution tabled by four tribal chiefs and two other members of the Assembly deplored the Egyptian Government's failure to consult the Sudanese before attempting to impose Egyptian sovereignty on the country.

SHARETT REPORTS TO CABINET

Eban Charges Syrians at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Israel's chief delegate to the U.N., Mr. Abba Eban, today drew the attention of Security Council members to the latest report by General Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, concerning tension in the Jihel area.

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, for circulation amongst the members of the Council, Mr. Eban pointed out that the report had made it clear that "the root cause of political and military tension in the Jihel area was a deliberate aggressive design by the government of Syria to secure possession and control of territory outside its own international boundaries."

He accused the Syrians of having acted in direct violation of the Security Council's resolution, the Armistice Agreement and the U.N. Charter.

(INA, U.P.)

MUFTI BANDITS CAUGHT IN NEGEV

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A small group of marauders, caught in the Negev recently proved to be a band of underground terrorists headed for Jordan. It is relatively learned.

No doubt similar advice will be tendered to Mr. Morrison's successor.

It is believed that this group is part of a larger scheme sponsored by the Mufti against Jordan.

(INA, U.P.)

ISRAEL FLAG

FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.  
s/s MR. DIZENGOFF

expected to arrive in Tel Aviv on November 9

s/s HENRIETTA SISOLD

on route to the United States and Canada.

M. Dizengoff & Co. (Shipping) Ltd.

Tel Aviv — Haifa — Jerusalem — New York  
General Agents in the U.S.A.  
Lithuanian Steamship Co., New York

The band was intercepted on

its way from Gaza to the Hermon hills. The men are believed to have been recruited by the supporters of the Mufti, and aimed to cross into Jordan for a series of acts of terrorism and sabotage, in order to undermine the Jordan Government's authority.

It is believed that this group is part of a larger scheme sponsored by the Mufti against Jordan.

(INA, U.P.)

## Treasury Releases Sterling for Israel

POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Between \$1.5 million worth of sterling securities owned by Israeli residents have been released for sale by the British Treasury. It was announced here today.

The transaction, which is without precedent, has been authorised to ease Israel's financial position. The money will be used to finance imports of industrial and raw materials.

(AP)

## Record Turnout Seen In British Election

SERIOUS, SOBER CAMPAIGN

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Polling in the general election today was heavy, although a number of politically homeless Liberals may have paradoxically stayed within their four walls. But for this uncertainty the result could be predicted with fair accuracy.

PARIS, Thursday. — There is no doubt that the deadlock on a negotiated Palestine settlement is absolute. The Paris Conference has not broken down, however. The P.C.C. met the Arabs yesterday and will meet the Israelis tomorrow.

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**Moetzel HaPoalot**  
AND  
**PIONEER WOMEN**

14th all Visitors in Israel  
**SHALOM** Israel  
Information, Tours, Guidance  
Tel Aviv: 41 Rehov Lichten-  
blum, Tel. 6288  
Jerusalem: 9 Rehov Hitler,  
Tel. 8811  
Haifa: 7 Hospital St.  
Tel. 2004

**Social & Personal**

Mr. Meir Dayan and Mrs. Dayan left in the a.s. Kedem for Europe yesterday.

Mr. Reuven Shiloh returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to Washington.

Miss Shelley Winters and Mr. Farley Granger, Hollywood film stars, arrived in Israel yesterday for a five day visit.

Dr. R. H. Black, Director of the Fiscal Division of the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme, yesterday arrived in Israel to participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Dr. J.Z. Baruch arrived in the a.s. Kedem last week to join the staff of Knesset Hall in Tiberias. A graduate of the University of Amsterdam, Dr. Baruch directed a division for rheumatic diseases in that city.

Mr. M. Ziff, joint managing director of "Hamash" has returned from his trip abroad the company's business. He also enquired into the founding of a subsidiary Israel insurance fund and participated in the International Conference of Insurance Companies Conference of which he was elected Director.

Mr. Israel Ritter, manager of the Histadrut Cooperative Centre, is leaving for the U.S. by El Al this morning on behalf of the Histadrut.

Mr. Chester Roberts, American radio commentator, arrived here yesterday to make a number of television films for the International News Service.

**FRENCH ATTACHE**

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Lieutenant Colonel Jean Du Boucher, the recently-appointed French Military Attaché to Israel, arrived in the a.s. Kedem on Monday. M. Du Boucher, who is the first Military Attaché at the French Legation here, spent a short time in Israel last year when he attended the first manoeuvres of the Israel Defence Forces as French observer at the invitation of Dr. Joseph.

Colonel Du Boucher, 46, who is in the Colonial Infantry, served in the Mahari (Camel Riders) Corps. He was a paratrooper in World War II, and was wounded in the Vosges Mountains. After the war he served on the General Staff.

**SPECIAL PLANE**

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — A special Cyprus Airways plane called here today to pick up Dr. H. Ashkenazi and Dr. M. Marcus, the Tel Aviv surgeons, who are to perform an operation on a leader of the Greek community in Cyprus who was recently injured in the head in a traffic accident.

**Where to Go**

9-6 (Aloha tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Ronenim.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition of Painting and drawings by Alphonse Mucha. Paintings of the Month: Illuminated Manuscript, 13th century. Borsalino Museum.

9-6 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Art by L. Schlesinger and Paintings "Elijah and Saeed" by M. Lender. Artistic House.

11-1: 8-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings: Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv.

HAIFA  
9 a.m.-12 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library Seminar. 8th Oct. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.: Marc Chagall exhibition. Town Hall (Conducted tours).

JAFFA  
9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.: Parade of International Stars, Jaffa-Or

Tomorrow TEL AVIV  
6:30 & 9:30 p.m.: Hotel du Commerce, Chamber Theatre, Tel Aviv. — "Martyr and Muse"; Toda's Variety Theatre, 34 Dizengoff Square.

HAIFA  
9 a.m.-4 p.m.: Chagall exhibition. Town Hall (Conducted tours).

9 a.m.-5 p.m.: "Paris 1951" Hit Parade of International Stars, Ramat

The Hebrew National

**OPERA**

PREMIERE PERFORMANCES  
TEL AVIV: Tel Aviv, 7:30 p.m.  
Wednesday, Oct. 30

MAFAT: Tel Aviv, 7 p.m.

REHUVIT: Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

TEFEL TIRVA: Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 15 8:30 p.m.

**Hledernaus**

TELE BAY

Operetta in 3 acts by Georges Gauthier, Director.

EDOUARD DE PHILIPPE  
D. Wulff, J. Strel, A. Monast, J. Polak, O. Risch, G. Cohen, E. Holtan, D. Tzur, A. Grunwald, M. Savin.

CONDUCTOR: G. SINGER  
Ticket: Tel Aviv, 77 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; "Held"; 8 Rehov HaShiloah, Tel Aviv; and the Hebrew National, Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem — Cinema, Haifa — Olympia.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Central European Circle, Jerusalem Branch

Monday, October 29, 8:30 p.m., at the

Rehov HaShiloah, 14 Rehov Bin Gvirol, Rehavia, Jerusalem

Prof. BENJAMIN AKZIN

will speak in German on

"THE CRISIS and its SOLUTION"

Guests welcome

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

**Right and Left Papers Sceptical  
Of Anti-Black Market Drive**

Dr. Joseph has gained a semi-victory in the Government's decision to give priority to the acquisition of a minimum supply of vital foodstuffs, says "Ha'aretz" (Independent). It is difficult to see how this will work out in practice, the paper says. It will probably mean that now, instead of one Minister of Supply we shall have three (the Cabinet Subcommittee). This will hardly be helpful, "Ha'aretz" claims.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Joseph will be able to carry out his project for the transfer of new immigrants from public works to agriculture, but he will be dependent on the help of the Ministry of Labour and the Jewish Agency Executive. As to breadwaste, the paper says, it must be clear that this is a result of the Government's policy of large subsidies designed to maintain the very low price of bread.

The paper reviews critically the proposal to appoint public committees to advise the Ministry on rationing and distribution in each district. Cooperation with the public is, of course, desirable, but first and foremost, the existing apparatus should be made to work more efficiently.

**Grateful for Pledge**  
"Al Hamishmar" (Ophamay) says that it is grateful for Dr. Joseph's pledge not to promise more than can be fulfilled. This, however, is no substitute for a clear economic programme which the paper did not note in his declaration.

A black market is inevitable, says "Al Hamishmar", when supplies fall below a certain minimum level. It is quite hopeless to appeal to the conscience of merchants and grocers.

There remains, "Al Hamishmar" says, the demand for the extension of agricultural production, but Dr. Joseph did not indicate how this is to be done.

A very interesting (Davar-Histadrut) commenting on the omission of the omenous silence of East German rulers, who appear to believe that they have no obligations to the Jewish people and that they are free to join the camp of the Communists, they have made no forced the crimes committed by German Nazis and Wehrmacht. The situation in Austria, where the government attempts to thwart restitution of Jewish property, also merits consideration by the conference, the paper declares.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

## Fight Against Black Hamashbir Found Better Suited Market 'Impossible' Than Private Firms in Ma'barot

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An efficient fight against the black market is impossible under present conditions, the Anti-Black Market Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations stated in a memorandum submitted to the Government this week. The Committee's conclusions, formulated three months ago, were presented to the press today.

Mr. I. Bawly, chairman of the Committee and former director of the Ministry of Supply and Rationing, said that businessmen were being forced into the black market because of the Government's price policy which was based on an "unrealistic" Cost-of-Living index. If a grocer made sales according to official prices, he would gross IL.63 a month, of which IL.25 would be profit, the Committee claimed. Fishmongers would net IL.21 monthly and poultry dealers IL.12 while cloth shops would earn IL.7.60 a month, it was said.

### Priorities System

The Government had not created a method of distributing the limited imports and should immediately establish a priorities system, if necessary, should inform manufacturers to cut down production, the report said. Its failure to ensure adequate supplies for essential products would force manufacturers to produce non-essential goods in order to keep their business going.

The report, slowdown in the arrival of building materials under the non-payment import scheme, Mr. Bawly said, was a result of the Government's failure to recruit labour to build houses. The speaker also mentioned a "black market" in labour which had forced employers to pay extra to attract workers. This had resulted in workers accepting only temporary or part-time jobs.

Other members of the Anti-Black Market Committee are Mr. Avner Ben Yehuda and Mr. H. Sternberg.

Three Arab herdsmen from Jordan were caught by the Jerusalem police in Haifa on Monday morning. They were arrested and their 106 goats confiscated.

The strike in the Jerusalem office of the "Jerusalem" newspaper has been settled. It was announced last night by the journalists' Association.

An album of photos of modern Beersheba had been sent by Mayor of Tel Aviv to the town's former Turkish Military Governor and a resident of Istanbul. The former Governor recently sent the Beersheba Mayor an album of pictures and a letter from the town between 1949 and 1950.

**Mistaken Identity**

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Apparently forgetting at which airport he was arriving the pilot of an S.A.S. plane broke out the Turkish flag at his masthead as he touched down here to-day. Airport personnel signaled to him, informing him of his mistake, which he immediately rectified. The pilot later apologized to the airport manager.

Aboard the plane was a group of Japanese mining experts on their way back to Japan after a study visit to Europe.

**May Stop Public Works — Rakach**

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mayor I. Rakach informed the Municipal Finance Committee yesterday that public works, financed out of Government loans may have to be stopped at the end of this month as the Ministry of Labour has not yet announced the extent of the loans for the coming six months. About 400 persons, mostly persons aged or unfit for heavy labour, are employed daily in public works, including gardening and road building.

It is believed that the Government intends to cut the allocation for public works in Tel Aviv, where there is sufficient employment and to switch its help to other communities where seasonal un-employment is felt in winter. The Municipality, however, claims that the persons it employs are mainly immigrants unable to find steady work because of their age or physical condition.

**T.A. Distributes Engel Prize**

TEL AVIV Thursday. — The Engel Prize for Hebrew Music was distributed by Deputy Mayor H. Levanon to five composers and two publishing houses here tonight.

The recipients were: Odeon Parrot, composer of the symphonic poem "Glory" for viola and orchestra; Eitan Shtern, composer of "Gone" Suite; Jonathan Stuchkin, violin, cellist and composer, on the occasion of his 60th birthday; Yehuda Sharvit, for his "Peach Ha-Adamah" of string; and David Levy, for his vocal composition "Omer Offering," the musical publication house of the Histadrut Cultural Committee and the "Levanon" Publishing house.

The total prize amount is IL.500. The Municipal Council has added the IL.300 which were not distributed last year, and the IL.100 left in legacy by the late Yosef Alkuni.

**Arabs Join Families Across the Lines**

About 20 Arabs, mostly women and children who are members of seven families, yesterday crossed the lines at the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem, to return to their relatives in Jordan.

They are the first group of several hundred Arabs living in Israel who have been allowed to leave their families in Jordan to return.

The crossing was approved by both the Jordanians and the Arabs, as part of the reunion of families programme.

Most of the returnees have been living in Jaffa, Ramle and other cities. Larger groups are expected to cross to Jordan in the coming months.

**Kaiser-Frazer Sends Largest Shipment**

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Kaiser-Frazer plant here will ship about 60 cars to France over the weekend, the largest single shipment thus far. Today, 12 cars are being sent to the U.S. Kedma, and about 45 others will leave in the U.S. Eibro on Sunday.

Dr. Shorer will sum up on behalf of his client, Mr. Schwartz, this morning.

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"A large and well-organized body such as Hamashbir Hamerkazi is far more suited for service to the ma'barot than the company set up by private merchants for this purpose," the State Comptroller stated in a report published by the Ministry of Labour yesterday. The Ministry,

87,950 — respectively 45 per cent and 25 per cent of sales totals. Gross profits were 14.5 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

Comparing quantities of goods purchased with quantities sold, the Comptroller found Hamashbir had bought IL.499,514 worth of goods and sold 64 per cent of them, while the company bought IL.51,200 worth of which 21 per cent were sold.

### Government Credit

Hamashbir had received IL.300,000 of Government credit, or 60 per cent of its turnover, and the others IL.40,000, or 70 per cent of these sales.

In the course of two extended visits to the ha'barot, where dwellings and companies are scattered, Dr. Moses found there was little for much complaints against Hamashbir's unwillingness to sell shoes and other articles to the workers.

In general, however, it was found that Hamashbir activity was "satisfactory." 10 to 12 men while working worked 12 hours a day distributing goods at a single ma'barot.

### Government's Failings

Summarising the results of the study, Mr. Moses said that a good deal of inefficiency was caused by the Government's failure to issue full instructions on purchasing, sales, ration points and debt collections.

He hoped that experience gained in the first year would eliminate the flaws.

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## Cyprus Will Put Enosis to U.N.

By Shmuel Chachamian, *Post Correspondent*

NICOSIA, Thursday.—A delegation of three Cypriot leaders headed by a Greek diplomat, M. Pericles Argyropoulos, plans to attend the U. N. General Assembly in Paris next month. Archbishop Makarios said tonight.

The Archbishop, who advised the union of Cyprus with Greece, said the delegation would inform the U.N. of Cyprus' claims to this Union.

"Eleftheria", a leading Greek newspaper in Cyprus, reiterated today that the struggle with Greece must be carried out by peaceful, not revolutionary means, as the latter would prejudice the island's cause.

It called on the Greek Government to handle the question of Cyprus diplomatically in such a way as to counter any Turkish attempts to confuse the Cyprus question.

The article followed rumors that Turkey might make claims to Cyprus (on which many Turks live) or participate in the defence of the island by sending troops.

### "TERROR STALKS IN MID EAST"

NEW YORK, Thursday. (AP)—Mr. Gershon Avron, editor of The Jerusalem Post, told a news conference today that "Terror stalks in the Middle East" where leadership has become "an occupational hazard" and foreign affairs are characterized by "bluster and blackmail".

Mr. Avron, until recently Director of the International and Israeli "Canary" newspaper, said the nationalistic ideals shown by the Arab countries, but cannot support the scene of turmoil they have stirred up in the region. If the Arabs' idea is to recoup the boat of the entire Mediterranean, we whose position is on shore are not going to take a charitable view of it."

The MAC determined that the bullet, which entered Mrs. Octokolsky's head and emerged through her chest, had been one of two grenades fired from the vicinity of the Police Training School near Sheikh Jarrah.

The violation was considered particularly serious, because it had taken place in Jerusalem and because there had been other firing into Rehov Shmuel Hanavi and the Israeli zone on Mount Scopus on various evenings during the past week.

The Jordan delegation undertook to carry out a thorough investigation and to take all steps necessary to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Agreement was also reached on measures to prevent the non-man-made health hazards, including a health danger.

After discussions on the removal of debris from the areas with Municipal engineers and health officers and District Representatives, the MAC reached a large measure of agreement on the areas which each side is clear. A joint reconnaissance party with Lt. Col. Berman de Ridder, was in the area. Sgan Aluf Shaul Ramani represented Israel and Major Isaac Bey Hashem, Jordan.</p

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Friday, October 26, 1951  
Ticket 24, 5712. Mahanayim 26, 1951

AFTER an interval of  
over two months the  
cease-fire talks in Korea  
were renewed yesterday.

Whether they  
will lead to a  
speedy agree-  
ment remains  
an open ques-  
tion, but the renewal of  
contact as such should be  
regarded as a hopeful sign.

Events in the Far East have  
been overshadowed for some  
time by happenings near  
home, but it should not be  
forgotten that soldiers have  
been and are still fighting  
and dying on the Korean  
battlefield.

This development, coming as  
it does on the eve of the United  
Nations Assembly in Paris,  
may be attributed to the "good  
offices" which Washington had  
asked Moscow to exercise. When the American Ambassador  
saw the Russian Foreign  
Minister early this month he  
did not receive a very con-  
ciliatory reply, but the Russians  
were believed to have  
acted nevertheless. The recent  
Russian announcements about  
their atomic bomb may not  
be unconnected with this inter-  
view. Admiral Kirk's warning  
that a Korean flare-up might  
lead to complications that  
could and should be prevented  
was apparently taken by the  
Russians as a hint of the possi-  
bility of America using her  
new tactical atomic weapons.

On the other hand, while the  
Americans are patently con-  
cerned about the Korean casu-  
alty tolls, the Koreans, both  
Northern and Southern, are  
more in favour of continuing  
the war than are either the  
U.N. or China. Mao Tse Tung's  
speech last week lacked the  
martial tenor of similar declara-  
tions by Chinese leaders in  
the past. He emphasized the  
important domestic tasks  
ahead, such as the completion of  
agrarian reforms in 1952.

This may be taken to mean  
that the Chinese will have  
to focus their main efforts on  
the home front and not on a  
foreign war. Mao Tse Tung also  
insisted again on the withdrawal  
of U.N. troops to the  
38th Parallel as a prerequisite  
for peace, or perhaps as a pre-  
requisite for Chinese peace-  
sitting. Although American  
generals rightly claim that  
the 38th Parallel would be more  
difficult to defend than the pre-  
sent line in case of renewed  
Communist aggression, it must  
also be taken into account that  
such an eventuality is unlikely.  
Having failed once, it appears  
highly doubtful whether it will  
be attempted again.

IN the past, industrial dis-  
putes have been settled by  
tactics of the bludgeon rather  
than the rapier. One side  
would either  
refuse what  
the other de-  
manded, or  
else inaugu-  
rate an unpleasant course of  
action. It is true that on the  
fringes of battle there was some  
chance of original guerrilla  
activity; but in the main, the  
issue was decided by massed  
offensive. Latterly, however,  
there have been signs of the  
progress observable in all  
fields enriched by man's  
thoughtful care; the obtusity  
of the primitive strike has  
more and more been displaced  
by the delicacy of "working to  
rule."

At first hearing, the phrase  
"working to rule" summons  
up a picture of smiling labour,  
its heart brimming with docility. But the truth is otherwise;  
labour may indeed smile  
but not in a way that man-  
agement particularly cares  
for. What is worse, manage-  
ment cannot logically object.  
So numerous are the regula-  
tions which safeguard indus-  
trial production that the  
worker is obliged to ignore  
or at least short-circuit a  
large number in order to get  
the job done. Contrarywise,  
if he chooses to obey every  
job and little he becomes far  
too busy doing right to do any  
work; and industry comes  
almost to a standstill. Is not  
the art of *ju-jitsu* to turn the  
opponent's strength upon him-  
self; and what delights a chess  
player more than when the  
other man mismanages the  
most powerful pieces so as to  
eleg his own attack?

**SEDDON ABEK**  
TO LEAVE  
TEHERAN, Thursday (UPI).  
Mr. Norman Richard Seddon,  
last Anglo-Iranian Oil Com-  
pany official in Persia, has  
been requested to leave the  
country "as soon as possible,"  
a Government spokesman an-  
nounced here tonight.

Earlier, it was reported  
that the Persian Government  
had invited him to participate  
in compensation talks.

## The Working Week NEW PLANS FOR PROGRESS

By S. ELIAHU

THIS week, hundreds of new  
immigrants arrived by air  
and by sea, there was some  
rain and the meat ration was  
distributed at last.

The difficulties which faced  
the country this week were  
as great as then it coped with  
the week before. Before World War II,  
the immigration of "capitalists" amounted to 18 per  
cent of all immigration. Now  
the figure has dropped to a  
quarter of one per cent. Only  
one single person out of 600  
brings with him the means  
necessary to build a house, a  
workshop or equip a farm.

In spite of this, for the past  
six days houses went up at  
astonishing speed. Even those  
still living in tents were being  
transferred to huts, where  
they will suffer less from the  
rain and cold.

New Minister of Trade  
and Industry, Dow Joseph,  
broadcast to the nation on the  
food and supply situation. On  
Tuesday evening, almost every  
radio in the country was  
switched on as weary house-  
wives listened to his speech  
with mixed feelings of hope  
and scepticism.

### Speaking Frankly

It was a good speech mark-  
ing the start of a good idea of  
"speaking frankly" to the  
people. Yet only some of the  
housewives were satisfied.  
Still, they had not been told  
whether they would get long-  
due sugar and oil and whether  
things would really be  
better in the future. The  
Minister promised that his  
Ministry would keep its pro-  
mises—but so far no promises  
have been made.

Some improvement in the  
food supply may come as a re-  
sult of the American Grant-  
in-aid, much of which will be  
used to purchase food and  
raw materials.

At the week's two Cabinet  
meetings, Finance Minister E.  
Kaplan reported on the nego-  
tiations with the U.S. dele-  
gation that visited Israel, and  
Foreign Minister Sharett, just  
back from the U.S. via Paris,  
reported on his talks in Wash-  
ington.

The premature-by-a-day re-  
turn of the Foreign Minister  
signalled a victory for the  
Press; while no officials of  
the Ministry were on hand to  
welcome him at Lyddah, jour-  
nalists were on the spot. The telegram  
announcing his arrival took  
three days to reach Tel Aviv.

Another important of the  
week was the conclusion of  
the *Ihud Hakratot Vehakibbutzim*,  
the new united organi-  
zation of Mapai-affiliated  
collective settlements. The  
importance of the conference  
was underlined by the Prime  
Minister's speech. "B.G." told  
the assembled thousands that  
absorption of immigration  
depended on the education of 60,  
000 young people for security  
and settlement during the  
next four years. The lion's  
share of this education would  
fall on the new kibbutz move-  
ment, Mr. Ben Gurion said.

Not much attention was  
paid to the speech. **OFNS Copyright**

### SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

ACCORDING to a report from  
Cairo, Egyptian editors are  
indignant because British news-  
papers have been cruel to their  
King Farouk.

I don't know if I am in  
censure, but if so, may I  
say it at once that I am  
only being cruel to be kind?

Perhaps people thought I was  
being cruel when I pointed out  
that as Eva Peron was giving  
herself medals for not doing  
something she was probably  
going round the bend.

Nobody took any notice of my  
kindly warning, but since then  
she has been in the care of se-  
veral doctors. Hysteria and  
prejudice have been cautiously  
infiltrated into the press.

Perhaps it's too late now  
but if every Conservative  
candidate had been given a  
doll, dressed in cap and muffler,  
which squeaked "Good  
old free enterprise," and every  
Socialist candidate had been  
given a doll, dressed in top  
hat and spats, which squeaked  
"Nationalize everything" a  
lot of bitterness might have  
disappeared from the hutting.

In fact the candidates might  
have grown to admire each  
other so much that they would  
have made speeches asking  
the electors to vote for their  
opponents.

I don't know if American  
newspapers are making  
Negro dolls to combat racial  
prejudice among small chil-  
dren.

As we are all children at  
heart it might be a good idea  
to break down a lot of other  
prejudices that way.

Now we have Farouk  
himself. He is the King of Sudan.

Whether the Egyptian editors  
like it or not I am going to warn  
them here and now that the  
madhouses of the world are full  
of people who think they are  
kings of something or other.

In every male ward in every  
lunatic bin there is a Napoleon.

In most there is at least one  
Emperor of Russia, a couple of  
Kings of France, and usually a  
King of China.

Before the King of Sudan

joins other royal personages in  
a Cairo lunatic asylum.

**ALL EX-SERVICES**

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**SEDDON ABEK**

TO LEAVE

TEHERAN, Thursday (UPI).  
Mr. Norman Richard Seddon,  
last Anglo-Iranian Oil Com-  
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Earlier, it was reported  
that the Persian Government  
had invited him to participate  
in compensation talks.

**THE RIGHTS**

OF LABOUR

also inaugu-  
rate an unpleasant course of  
action. It is true that on the  
fringes of battle there was some  
chance of original guerrilla  
activity; but in the main, the  
issue was decided by massed  
offensive. Latterly, however,  
there have been signs of the  
progress observable in all  
fields enriched by man's  
thoughtful care; the obtusity  
of the primitive strike has  
more and more been displaced  
by the delicacy of "working to  
rule."

At first hearing, the phrase  
"working to rule" summons  
up a picture of smiling labour,  
its heart brimming with docility. But the truth is otherwise;  
labour may indeed smile  
but not in a way that man-  
agement particularly cares  
for. What is worse, manage-  
ment cannot logically object.  
So numerous are the regula-  
tions which safeguard indus-  
trial production that the  
worker is obliged to ignore  
or at least short-circuit a  
large number in order to get  
the job done. Contrarywise,  
if he chooses to obey every  
job and little he becomes far  
too busy doing right to do any  
work; and industry comes  
almost to a standstill. Is not  
the art of *ju-jitsu* to turn the  
opponent's strength upon him-  
self; and what delights a chess  
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other man mismanages the  
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## MIDDLE EAST SPOTLIGHT SWINGS FROM IRAN TO SUDAN EAST AND WEST MEET IN KHARTOUM

By RICHARD RUSSELL

**KHARTOUM.** — As we flew into our destination, the three cities which together make up the capital of the Sudan appeared below us dissected by the Blue and White Niles. The sun-baked mud buildings of Omdurman and North Khartoum stood out in contrast to the spacious green and white avenues of Khartoum. The native towns have a dull uniformity broken only by the domed tomb of the Mahdi in Omdurman.

We were efficiently shepherded through customs by courteous Sudanese officials. No British officials were on duty, and it was obvious before I had been in Khartoum very long that there is a genuine policy of Sudanization.

Here, East meets West in a hundred different ways. The streets are planned with Western concepts of spaciousness. Great trees form continuous arches. Each avenue is graced with exotic flowering shrubs and trees.

The architecture combines the grace of the Orient with the utility of the West. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Gordon Memorial College, the National Bank of Egypt, and the Post Office are among many buildings in remarkably good taste and most pleasing to the eye.

Above all the Anglican Cathedral, perhaps a little strangely in this land of mosques, is one of the most impressive of buildings. There was no doubt of its Englishness yet at the same time, unmistakably, it conveys the fact that Christianity came from the East.

The native population is in the main poor, but unlike most Middle East cities, beggars are few. Nevertheless, many Su-

danese are living on a mere pittance, eating a handful of millet a day, and in these wide lovely streets it is common to see a bundle of cones and rags sleeping on grass before palm-lined buildings.

Illiteracy is still a great problem and "official" scribes set their tables outside the Post Office and in the market in order to read and write for their fellow countrymen.

In the market are the usual medley of races, Arab, Negro, Jew, Egyptian and Greek. Here you can buy anything from strange luxurious fruit to strange leather shoes, a stuffed baby crocodile or a packet of "Persil."

This must be one of the cleanest places in the East.

There is dirt, mainly desert, and there are smells, but neither are overwhelming or

repulsive. Perhaps this is due to breezes which come from the two rivers, for here the Blue and White waters converge. Now, the Nile waters are going down. As they fall so the Sudanese wait to sow

the islands that appear at the side of streams. Thus they often manage to reap three crops from small green islands before rains from Abyssinia and Uganda cause floods to sweep down. In the mid-day sun, the distinct colourings of the Blue and White Niles are clear against the brilliant green of cultivations along the river banks. The Gardens Department of the Public Works pumps up thousands of gallons of water daily to water avenues and gardens of Government houses. It is a truism to say that the Nile is the

## Abadan Without the British

By ROBERT STEPHENS

**ABADAN.** —

ABADAN now the British have gone reminds one of descriptions of England when Queen Victoria died. It is as if some momentous event has occurred which no one quite believes.

There is a vague feeling that an epoch has ended. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in its old form will no more return here than will Queen Victoria be resurrected.

To appreciate the vacuum the British have left here it is necessary to realize the size and complexity of the organization they created and directed. The A.I.O.C. reigned for 45 years over this city which it raised up on a desert island. The Company not only

produced oil and managed the

world's biggest refinery, it also ran all public services, such as health, housing, education, power, even undertaking. The police were almost the only service provided by the Persian authorities.

These services were provided, at least in recent years, with an efficiency far surpassing anything elsewhere in Persia. Abadan is the only Persian city with a purified water system or modern main drainage. In the past five years a vast new housing development was completed at a cost of more than £11 million. The Company's 250-bed hospital which dealt with nearly a million out-patients a year was the most efficient in the country.

The Company provided much, but not enough or at quite enough pace to prevent the misery which the impact of industrialization brings to a primitive society. The Company had provided 21,000 houses for a labour force of about 56,000 in Abadan and the oilfields, and was building at a rate of 2,000 houses yearly. But this programme was insufficient to keep pace with the great influx of labour from all over Persia attracted by high wages as the oil industry expanded rapidly after the war.

**Little and Late**  
Many workers were forced to spend a high proportion of their wages on lodgings in crowded hotels in the bazaar area of Abadan or surrounding villages. A labourer needed as much as two years' service with the Company before he qualified for a new house.

The unhappiness of these workers was increased by the fact that most of them were uprooted from their homes elsewhere in Persia where, although their standard of life was probably even lower, it was eased by the familiarity of their surroundings. At Abadan that supporting background is missing. A motley collection of workers from all

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## Photographing the Dead Sea Scrolls

By E. L. SUKHENIK

THE work of photographing those of the Dead Sea Scrolls acquired for the Hebrew University is finished at last. After repeated experiments and efforts, the reproduction of the collograph plates is in the hands of a celebrated British firm of printers. The final publication will appear in two editions, Hebrew and English, and will consist in each case of two volumes — one of plate and one of text. One major handicap was, of course, lack of photographic materials. That the job is done in large measure to the invaluable help of the Rector Magnificus of the Catholic University, Louvain, and to the Belgian firm of Gevaert for their help in supplying films, paper and filters.

Preparation of the manuscripts was no easy task. In contrast to the scrolls that went to the United States, those acquired by the University were in a most discouraging condition. The leather was torn and tattered; much of the writing obscured by a thick, sticky, black substance which was first thought to be pitch and later turned out to be decomposed leather. Infra-red photography was able to penetrate the black coating and reveal the hidden text. It took a long time before this stage was over and it was important that the work be on the highest possible standard. In the U.S. facsimiles and transcriptions only have been published. This was done very quickly. However, it will perhaps be of greater help to scholars to have full translations of the Hebrew text, plus notes and discussions. These will all be included in the University's volumes.

**Sacred Wrappings**  
The condition of the scrolls when they were discovered has become part of the current arguments about the purpose of the cave in which they were found. Many scholars hold the romantic view that the Ain Feshka cave was a library hidden in time of persecution. My point of view is perhaps more prosaic. I believe the cave was a Gensis where worn-out Holy Books, preserved in jars, were

buried. As they were gradually unrolled, it became clear to me that they were already worn and disused when buried. It has been argued that the scrolls were preserved with unusual care, wrapped in linen, smeared with pitch and stored in jars. The so-called pitch is really decomposed leather, as I have already mentioned. The linen is not a special cloth made to preserve the scroll for generations to come. It is simply the wrapper in which the Holy Book was kept during its "lifetime." According to Jewish tradition cloth which has wrapped a sacred book becomes itself sacred and cannot be thrown away or destroyed.

The Isaiah scroll provides more striking proof that this was a Gensis. We recently succeeded in deciphering the last tiny fragments, and among these bits we found a few fragments of the Thanksgiving hymns which had been rolled up inside the Isaiah. The Isaiah scroll is in the worst condition of any of our manuscripts. It looked like a long blackened mummy. The Sodis apparently tore off the wrapper when they opened the jar in the cave on account of the horrid smell. When we finally opened the scroll, we found that it contained various chapters from the Book of Isaiah in a condition which made it obvious that this book was already completely torn when deposited.

### Question of Date

Some very small fragments were found in the cave and when we take this fact in conjunction with the presence of the Thanksgiving fragments inside the Isaiah, we are forced to the conclusion that the deposit is a Gensis, rather than a hidden library.

On the question of date, a keen controversy still rages. For me the clue lies in the circumstances of the discovery.

Two kinds of jars were discovered in the cave. One in the form of a tall, cylindrical cylinder, the other is more squat, with handles. When I examined the two jars I acquired in Bethlehem in November, 1947, it was clear to me that the cylindrical jar was of Hellenistic period. Although we had never

## CLOSING THE RING (X)

## WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

## Big Three Begin Talks at Teheran

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt left Cairo yesterday by air on Nov. 17, 1943, for the long-awaited meeting with Stalin.

I COULD not admire the arrangements which had been made for my reception after landing in Teheran. The British Minister met me in his car, and we drove from the airfield to our Legation. As we approached the city the road was lined with Persian cavalrymen every 50 yards, for at least three miles. It was clearly shown to any evil people that somebody of consequence was coming, and which way.

Towards the centre of Teheran the crowds were four or five deep. The people were friendly but non-committal. They pressed to within a few feet of the car. There was no lack of defiance at all against two or three determined men with pistols or a bomb. As we reached the turning which led to the Legation there was a traffic block, and we remained stationary amid the crowded throng of gaping Persians.

It had been planned out beforehand to run the greatest risks, and have neither the security of quiet surprise arrival nor an effective escort, the problem could not have been solved more perfectly. However, nothing happened. I grinned at the crowd, and on the whole they grinned at me. In due course we arrived at the British Legation which lay within a strong cordon of British-Indian troops.

The American Security was more clever about the President. An elaborate escort of armoured cars surrounded the Presidential vehicle on its route. Actually he alighted at an unknown landing point, and went quite unguarded to the American Legation through utterly unpredictable streets and byways.

### Molotov on Security

The British Legation and its gardens lay almost adjoining the Soviet Embassy, and as the Anglo-Indian brigade entrusted with our safety was in direct contact with the still larger Russian force that encircled their own domain both soon joined and we became an isolated area with all the precautions of war. The American Legation, which was guarded by United States forces, was more than half a mile away, and this meant that either the President or else Stalin and I would have to traverse the narrow streets of Teheran two or three times a day, back and forth, during the Conference.

Meanwhile Molotov, who had been in Teheran 24 hours before our arrival, produced a story that the Soviet Secret Intelligence had unearthed a plot to kill one or more of the "Big Three," as we were regarded, and the idea of one or other of us continually going to and fro through the streets filled him with deep alarm.

I strongly supported Molotov in his appeals to the President to move forthwith inside the Soviet Embassy, which was three or four times as big as

the others, and stood in extensive grounds, now ringed by Soviet troops and police. We prevailed upon Mr. Roosevelt to take this good advice, and next afternoon he moved with his whole staff, including the excellent Filipino cooks from the yacht, into the Russian domain, where ample and comfortable quarters were provided for him.

Thus we were all within a circle, and could discuss the problems of the World War without any chance of annoyance. I was made very comfortable in the British Legation which lay within a strong cordon of British-Indian troops.

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### Turkey to be from far

I continued to be far from well, and my cold and sore throat were so vicious that for a time I could hardly speak. However, Lord Moran with sprays and ceaseless care enabled me to say what I had to say — which was a lot.

There have been many misleading accounts of the line I took, with the full agreement of the British Chiefs of Staff, at this Conference. It has become a legend in America that I strove to prevent the cross-Channel enterprise called "Overlord," and that I tried vainly to lure the Allies into some mass invasion of the Balkans, or a large-scale campaign in the Eastern Mediterranean, which would effectively kill it. Much of this nonsense has already been exposed and refuted, but it may be worth while to set forth what I was actually sought, and what, in a very large measure, I got.

### Turkey to be from far

We were all agreed, British, Russians, and Americans, upon the first two major campaigns, involving almost the whole of our strength. All I had in mind was the effective use of our own strength in the Eastern Mediterranean. Simultaneously, I had felt that it would have been much better to concentrate all upon the decisive operation and dismiss all other opportunities as wasteful diversions.

This was the triple theme I pressed upon the President and Stalin on every occasion, not hesitating to repeat the arguments remorselessly. I could have gained Stalin, but the President was oppressed by the prejudices of his military advisers, and drifted to and fro in the argument, with the result that the whole of these subsidiary but gleaming opportunities were cast aside unused.

Our American friends were comforted in their obstinacy by the reflection that "at any rate we have stopped Churchill entangling us in the Balkans." No such idea had ever crossed my mind. I regard the failure to use otherwise unemployable forces to bring Turkey into the war and dominate the Aegean as an error in war direction which cannot be excused by the fact that in spite of victory was won.

### First Session

(At the first plenary meeting of the Conference, held at the Soviet Embassy in Teheran on the afternoon of Nov. 21, Mr. Churchill presided. He began the discussion with a brief account of the position in the Far East.

Internal evidence is an additional means of fixing the date. References in the text to "Kittehs of Egypt" — obviously indicating the Seleucids and the Ptolemies — limit our range of possible dates to a time after the division of Alexander's empire among the Diadochi. Other internal evidence indicates that Palestine was then under alien rule, and that the foreign rulers were helped by Jewish collaborators, many of whom were priests.

The Battle scroll (the War of the Children of Light Against the Children of Darkness) uses the same term for these collaborators as we find in the book of Daniel (11, 20). Add to this the nature of the deposit — that the books buried in the cave were already worn-out — and it is clear that the scrolls antedate the Hellenistic period.

In determining the date of this manuscript palaeographical evidence is of great importance. I am not among those who consider that the state of Hebrew palaeography makes it possible to date the manuscripts precisely.

On the question of date, a keen controversy still rages. For me the clue lies in the circumstances of the discovery.

Two kinds of jars were discovered in the cave and when we take this fact in conjunction with the presence of the Thanksgiving fragments inside the Isaiah, we are forced to the conclusion that the deposit is a Gensis, rather than a hidden library.

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BY JERSEY LURIE  
POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, October 16 — ALTHOUGH there is no cosmic significance in the accidental juxtaposition of front-page stories laid out by a harried night editor in the early hours of the morning, if one puts them together they make a story — sometimes complete with ironical overtones.

Column One of today's "N.Y. Herald-Tribune" carries the following headline: "Truman Puts World Peace Up to Russia." In a talk at the groundbreaking ceremony for the new campus of Wake Forest College in North Carolina, the President denied that war is inevitable or that the arms race need end in a military showdown with Russia. He said:

To all those who seem bent on persuading us that our country is on the wrong track and that there is no honour of loyalty left in the land and that we and our allies are to be cast out into the labyrinths of political blindness and look toward the future. The world dangers we face is the danger of being paraded by doomsday fanatics. The dangers are brought on by those who abandon faith and smear at home. It is brought on by those who spread cynicism and discord and try to blind us to our greatest chance to do good for mankind.

Looking up towards the future and into the next news column with clear eye and indomitable faith in the American destiny to do good, the reader finds at the top of Column Two a photo of Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, making his first public appearance since his appointment at the American Legion Convention in Miami, and warning the American people against "foolhardy" faith in the "fantastic" superweapons which President Truman and Atomic Energy Commissioner Gordon Dean, have recently spoken of. Secretary Lovett said: "The plain fact is that until new weapons and new military applications of atomic energy have proved their reliability and are available for field use, our national safety in the face of attack will have to depend on improved orthodox weapons."

His faith in American strength somewhat jolted but still undimmed, the reader turns to Column Three and makes a quick grab for his faith in American honour before it disappears behind the paper. He reads: "Moran is Held in \$500,000 Fuel Oil Draft." James J. Moran, appointed First Deputy Fire Commissioner by former Mayor William O'Dwyer was arrested yesterday for organizing a half million dollar a year shakedown of the fuel oil industry by the New York City Fire Department." Draft in the Fire Department was not a Moran innovation, states the indictment, but Moran put it on a systematic basis.

Over in Column Five there is an authoritative announcement that Senator Robert A. Taft will announce his candidacy today for the Republican nomination for the presidency. This is an unprecedented move nine months before the nominating convention and a year before the election and was taken to counter the planned opening of "Draft Ike" headquarters this week.

Whoever gets the Republican nomination, it is certain that the corruption surrounding the Truman regime, which makes Tammany peccadilles in New York City look like peanuts, will figure largely in the campaign. Last week, a personal friend of Truman, James P. Finnegan, former Collector of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, was indicted for accepting bribes from three companies who wanted to adjust their taxes.

Truman attempted to hit back last week by sending a special message to Congress urging that all important government officials and officials of both parties be required to list publicly all their sources of income.

Congressmen did not jump at the chance to pass a law which would force them to disclose ALL their income, but the Republicans did deny that graft prevailed in all government departments. The reputation of the civil service has never been higher. The persons involved in scandal are all political appointees less than one percent of federal employees.

Truman's trouble is that many of the congressional front page stories do this year in the White House. First there the deep-freezer gift to his own family; then Harry Vaughan and his friends and the two persons indicted, now three indicted Internal Revenue Collectors appointed in the President's and a whole series of stories to the same effect from the House of Representatives. Finance Corporation: a \$60,000 kick-back to a White House commentator; a camera as a present; a \$10,000 to the Democratic National Chairman; William Morris, etc.

Bill Morris retired last week "for reasons of health."

## AMERICAN JEWRY'S CONGRESSIONAL LOBBYING CAMPAIGN Israel's Share of U.S. Foreign Aid

ISRAEL Institute for the first time in the U.S. foreign aid programme is largely the result of this year's concentrated campaign by American Jewry to win Congressional sympathy for Israel's needs.

The two men who directed this campaign for the past eight months are Louis Lipsky, veteran Zionist leader and chairman of the American Zionist Council, and I. Kenen, public relations counsel to the AZC.

The Lipsky-Kenen combination, in Jewish communal life dates back to the early 1940's when Mr. Lipsky served as chairman and Mr. Kenen as executive secretary of the American Jewish Conference, established to unify presentation of the Jewish case to the peace conference.

The initial phase of the campaign was to interest key legislators in the fight for Israel aid. Early in April — about ten days after Ambassador Eban submitted Israel's formal request for U.S. assistance — 36 Senators, led by Paul

Tamm, Chairman of the Democratic and Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the Republican parties, announced their sponsorship of a bill to authorize a \$150 million grant-in-aid to Israel. Simultaneously, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., introduced identical bills. Shortly thereafter, 162 Representatives issued a joint declaration advocating speedy adoption of the measure.

In May, President Truman submitted his overall \$8.5 billion foreign aid bill to Congress, recommending that a \$22.5 million be allocated to the Jewish State. The House of Representatives was the first body to deal with this measure, and its Foreign Affairs Committee heard testimony on the Near East section from Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Executive Vice President of the United Jewish Appeal, and Economist Robert Nathan. All three urged that a much higher allocation be approved for Israel than was originally recommended.

But the Committee was determined to cut the total programme, and it was in no mood to allow Israel a full \$100 million. It began consideration of a bill to slash the Mutual Security Programme by \$80 million. At this point Mr. Kenen urged members of the Committee to allocate, as a minimum, \$50 million for Jewish refugees to balance the amount provided for the Arab refugees. Later, when the Committee voted on the Near East and rejected a number of amendments to raise the allocation by \$125 million, Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota submitted an amendment authorizing \$50 million for Jewish refugees. This was adopted by a substantial majority.

When the bill reached the floor of the House, another \$350 million was cut from the overall programme, but the proposals for Israel and the Near East were maintained. In the Senate, there was a move for even more drastic cuts. While the House had taken most of the funds from European aid, the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed

Services Committees made an across-the-board percentage cut which reduced allocations for all areas. However, in the closing hours of the Senate Committee sessions, Committee members took into account increases made by the House for Jewish refugees and decided to grant \$40 million for the refugees item, with \$14 million additionally in economic aid for Israel.

A final effort to restore the Near East allocation to an equitable amount was made on the floor of the Senate by Senators Douglas and Taft. They succeeded in bringing the amount for Israel refugees up to the \$50 million voted by the House and to increase the economic aid for Israel to approximately \$188 million.

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## Full Shops-No Buying Power

By Henrietta Bos

AMSTERDAM—  
My first impression of Holland, after several years' absence, arriving from a austerity-ridden Israel, is one of wealth, plenty, even abundance. Shops — especially foodshops — are stacked with every conceivable product. Giant apples, pears and grapes — of a size never seen in Israel — brighten the fruitshops. Butchers show the choicest joints and grocery windows display piles of round 'Edamer' cheeses and mounds of canned goods. The sweetshops — of which there are an unbelievable number — show mouth watering varieties of chocolate, candies, etc. Everything is off ration, except coffee, and this ration seems more than adequate.

By our standards, most articles are very cheap. According to the official exchange, one Israeli pound buys ten Dutch guilders. A cup of coffee in a restaurant costs 15 pruts — so does a cake. A new standard Philips radio costs about IL15, and a first-class suit for a woman IL20.

Other pleasant impressions: the well-kept streets and the industriousness of the population. Cars and bicycles are much more numerous than they were before the war. Traffic is well regulated by lights and special 'crossing strips' for pedestrians. On one of my first days I crossed outside a strip. A traffic policeman beckoned and said cheerfully: "Miss, this crossing strip was built with your taxes. Isn't it a pity to waste it?" Finally, everybody is well-dressed and — I speak here of Amsterdam, the only city I have revisited so far — cheerful and polite, perhaps more so than before the war. After almost a fortnight, I have yet to hear a squab.

## All That Glitters...

Despite all this, my friends tell me that these first impressions are fallacious. That Holland is a poor country, kept alive by Marshall aid. The way shops look is no sign of economic health; and though prices seem very low to an Israeli, they are way up for a Dutch workman, who earns an average of IL4 a week. Indonesia is no longer a mainstay of Dutch economy. It was thought for a while that Holland might find an export market in conquered Germany, but Germany's industry is again producing with an energy and tempo with which Dutch workmen cannot compete. A sidelight on the loss of Indonesia: the unusually large number of Indonesians seen in the street, or, at any rate, people of mixed origin, who no longer feel safe in the Indonesian Republic, and who requested evacuation to Holland.

The housing shortage in Amsterdam and in almost every Dutch municipality, is very severe. During the five years of Nazi occupation (from 1940 to 1945) building was at a standstill. Today, the natural increase of the population is higher than ever before and building, as in Israel, is limited by world scarcity of essential materials. The Government now sponsors a scheme for 50,000 housing units for the entire country (with a population of nine million).

## Organized for Guests

By Hadassah Bat Haim

"TO have a visitor these days is getting to be quite a problem. Whether it is the 'I-just-dropped-in-as-I-was-passing' kind, or the 'can-you-put-me-up-for-a-few-days?' sort, our first thought is always: 'What on earth am I going to feed him (them) on?'. We are hospitable people, and visitors are a pleasure — so we are lucky to have those reliable standbys, dried milk and dried eggs. Many people can't or won't use them because they have never had them properly mixed or cooked, but if you take a little trouble they are indistinguishable from the fresh article.

## Dried Milk

If the milk has hardened into a granite-like lump place it into a clean tea towel and roll it level with a rolling pin. When you have got it back into a powder shake it through a flour sieve and then for one cup of milk you need four tablespoonsful of powder to one cup of water. This is the equivalent of ordinary cow's milk. For cream or for making ice cream, etc, use only half the water. Mix it with an egg whisk and let it stand for an hour. If you boil reconstituted milk for puddings, etc, boil it on a medium heat and keep an eye (or rather a nostril) on it, as it is inclined to catch fire.

## Doughnuts

One tablespoonful fat, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1 cup flour, 2 eggs. Add fat to water when melted, and add flour all at once and stir until ball forms in center of pan. Remove from fire and allow to stand for five minutes. Add eggs one at a time beating well in between. Mixture should be very stiff. Drop spoonfuls into deep hot fat (which can be used again) and fry till brown. Drain well. Insert a teaspoonful jam into each and sprinkle with sugar. Makes eight to ten.

before the war had a little over two thousand students, now has 7,000. Many young men who, in former days, would have gone to the Dutch East Indies, or into their father's business, are now denied the first opportunity, and consider the latter too uncertain. Many girls of good family, who before the war would have attended finishing school in Switzerland, France, or England, are unable to do so now for lack of foreign currency. University accommodations can, of course, not keep pace. Nor can the secondary and elementary schools. A major crisis is expected in 1952-53, when children born in 1946 reach compulsory school age. The year 1946, the first after the war, had the highest birth rate recorded in Dutch history, and even the wisest heads have found no solution for the schooling of Holland's post-war children.

## Cowboys Compete for Princess

By Michael Barkway

OTTAWA — The prairie provinces of Canada which Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have been visiting are more free and easy and informal than the older, sedentary East, and they pride themselves on it. Sometimes there is a rather self-conscious attempt to impress visitors that the "spirit of the old frontier" still prevails, and Calgary is particularly apt to give "bon-golian" cowboy hats to distinguished visitors.

For the Princess and the Duke the city of Calgary forgot its new status as an oil city and put on a miniature stampede and chuck-wagon lunch. The stampede, staged in the famous Calgary Stadium, included samples of most of the major annual competitions.

Elizabeth Philip

Cowboys competed in bronco riding and in roping steers. The chuck-wagon lunch corresponded to the most exciting event — the chuck-wagon race. In this team of cowboys with six horses and heavy old wooden wagons compete to see who can take least time dismantling camp, packing up the wagons and racing around the stampede ground. The ancient Roman chariot races had no more picturesque excitement. The lunch — corresponding to this memorial of old pioneer times — is a heavy meat stew cooked in large cauldrons over open fires. But the city of Calgary had some regard for Royal dignitaries and presented a highly edible and tasty meal.

Calgary stands in sight of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and on a clear day they provide a backdrop of sun, shadow and snow against the Western sky which is both beautiful and stimulating.

After the long journey across more than a thousand miles of prairies first sight of the mountains is — for the first time — almost miraculous and very exceeding time a never-failing joy. The Princess and the Duke made the best of this approach to the mountains by taking a car and driving up to the tourist resort of Banff, a village on the rushing Bow River surrounded by lovely rugged peaks. From there they rejoined their train for that almost unbelievable journey over the original line built by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early 1880's.

Soon Banff they passed "the Great Divide" between Alberta and British Columbia, and then descended to the little railway town of Field, B.C. through two famous spiral tunnels. This astonishing engineering feat was completed in 1925, when only 24,000 white people lived on the other side of the mountains, when Winnipeg had only 4,000 men and before Regina and Calgary existed.

In Vancouver they found a city of half a million; and they have seen how Calgary is reaching its second hundred thousand as a flourishing cattle centre and now under the impact of the oil boom. The first touch of the hard prairie winter met the Royal visitors in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, where the ground was sprinkled with snow and the Princess snuggled down into a full-length mink coat given her by Canada in 1947. But to prairie dwellers it was a mere three degrees of frost; before the winter is out it will probably be down to fifty degrees of frost.

## NON PLUS ULTRA (Not to be outdone)

One of our readers complains:

"It is often said that bridge is a game of skill. So I thought, but now I have been taught that bridge is merely a matter of luck — luck of cutting the right partner. Just judge by yourselves by the following hand, which happened recently in the club."

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## IN SEARCH OF A POLICY

THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION, By Solomon M. Schwartz. pp. 260. Syracuse University Press. \$4.

Struggle against any kind of national oppression—a decided yes. Struggle for any kind of national development, for national culture in general—a decided no. The proletarian not only does not undertake to fight for the national development of every nation, but on the contrary warns the masses against such illusion," said Lenin in 1913. Another Soviet spokesman at the eighth party conference in 1919 put the issue even more bluntly: "I don't think there is a man in this room who would say that the self-determination of nations, or even a national movement is something normal or desirable. We regard such things as unavoidable evils..."

Dr. Schwartz attempts on behalf of the American Jewish Committee to show the changes in theory and practice which have occurred during the last 35 years in Soviet policy towards the Jews. Several chapters, such as the description of Jewish life in the Soviet Union during the 'twenties and 'thirties, are based on material published previously and the main part of the book deals with what happened—during World War II and its aftermath. This involved the study of an enormous amount of raw material, but the result is not the definitive work on the sub-

ject, because the author has not been able to raise the temptation to polemicize against those who believe, for one reason or other, that "the Jewish question has been solved in the Soviet Union." Dr. Schwartz points to the contrary (the second part of his book) is headed "Anti-Semitism in the USSR," but he prefaces his point too hard: this does not mean, of course, that his points are wrong.

## A Marxist Dilemma

The Jewish question has always baffled Marxist theoreticians and they tried in vain to find a place for the Jews in their programme; their cosmopolitan disdain of historical Jewry was of course neither original nor typical; it was part of the liberal bourgeois heritage of the 19th century. They saw an anachronism in the existence of Jewish communities and were firmly convinced, that in a socialist world (or state), the Jews would rapidly be assimilated, and the problem be solved without any outward pressure or state intervention. Today, 34 years after, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that this line of policy was not very successful, although leaders of State and Party did their utmost to encourage assimilation, to combat anti-Semitism, etc. It is doubtful indeed whether they could have done more in order to attain their object. They certainly

expected under present conditions.

## ABRAHAM'S ADVENTURES

THE COVENANT. By Zofia Kosak. pp. 275. Wingate, London. £1.10.

The Covenant of the title is that concluded between Abraham and God, and the story is that of Abraham's search for monotheism from his residence in Ur of the Chaldees to the end of his days in the Promised Land. As fictionalized history, it

might serve as a standard text-book in its grasp of subject, its interpretation of events and motives, its interweaving of facts and imagination.

Behind the curtain Biblical fables lie suggestions of a wide world of fact, strife, love, hate, envy. These Mrs. Kosak has filled in lovingly and convincingly. Ab-Ram, the shepherd and chief of his tribe, already cherishes a tradition of freedom, and escapes from Ur to avoid the conquering Hammurabi. He wanders to Canaan, to Egypt, back to Canaan, meeting the adventures described in the Bible. Through it all he holds fast to monotheism taught him by the Babylonian High Priest. He establishes a covenant with God, and the Chosen People is born.

For the cohesion of the story, Mrs. Kosak indulges in occasional deviation from traditional interpretation, although drawing frequently on Midrashic legend. She has also taken some slight liberties with Biblical facts. Sometimes these are necessary for the story and excusable; thus Hagar is not driven into the desert by Abraham, but flees when a plot to murder Isaac is discovered, taking her son Ishmael with her. Sometimes

it is the weaknesses of the author that are the weakest point in such novels.

A problem is posed. At the very beginning, a disillusioned don tells our hero, then only zealous beginner: "It's not that our society fights us—it's far worse. We're not supposed to be human." Eric Gorin, in his early twenties, and his brilliant Jewish colleague Hugo Faberman, are not deterred. Eric's starry-eyed idealism persists for many years, albeit tempered by worldly ambition. Slowly the rot sets in. He finds that society ignores the men who hold its destiny in the hollow of their hands and that he can better achieve his personal ambitions for his family and the good things of life, by turning his back on science and entering industry. His friend Hugo, hounded out of a beloved laboratory by an anti-Semitic chief, solves the dilemma by suicide. Eric, stronger, and luckier, returns to pure science, a sadder and wiser man.

The reader must judge for himself whether the problem set at the beginning is solved satisfactorily by the end. However, the book makes fascinating reading, especially those parts which describe experiments in atomic research. P.A.

## FREE COPIES

THE ISRAEL BOND DRIVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND POWER POLITICS. By John MacLaurin, Allen and Unwin, London. pp. 468. 25/-.

"The United Nations and Power Politics" is one of those huge tomes which impress one at the outset by their size and air of academic probity but which turn out on closer investigation to be fairly lightweight affairs.

This particular study, written under a pseudonym by "an outstanding educationalist," was intended not only to explain the theory of the United Nations organization but to show how that organization really works. With this admirable object in view, Mr. MacLaurin takes a number of specific problems which have come before the U.N. — such as the future of the former Italian colonies and the disputes over Russian troops in Iran — and traces the way they have been handled. The trouble is that he appears to have attended only the third session of the Assembly and one or two sessions of the Economic and Social Council and to have only the sketchiest idea of the working of other parts of the organization, such as the Trusteeship Council, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice. Thus matters which originated before or after his visits to Lake Success or Geneva are given the most cursory treatment, and the specialized agencies — for instance, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Refugee Organization — which have more constructive work to their credit than any other U.N. institutions, are dismissed in a mere 20 pages or so.

As Mr. MacLaurin himself admits, his approach to political problems is mainly moral, and his second intention in "The United Nations

and Power Politics" is to analyze the aims and methods of the great powers as revealed by their actions in the United Nations. He explains in his preface that since he sees no prospect of his book being read by Soviet citizens he proposes to concentrate his criticism on the Western nations and to discuss Soviet actions only when they "would have to be considered by statesmen pursuing an honest U.N. policy."

Unfortunately he does not adhere strictly to this proposal, for in fact he does not examine Soviet actions even where they have direct bearing on the policies of the

## ATOMIC NOVEL

LIVE WITH LIGHTNING. By Mitchell Wilson. pp. 478. Allen and Unwin. £1.25.

Here is an astonishing first novel, written by a physicist and researcher into atomic phenomena. The laboratory work described seems authentic, and even the scientists are human as are the women, as a rule the weakest point in such novels.

A problem is posed. At the very beginning, a disillusioned don tells our hero, then only zealous beginner: "It's not that our society fights us—it's far worse. We're not supposed to be human." Eric Gorin, in his early twenties, and his brilliant Jewish colleague Hugo Faberman, are not deterred. Eric's starry-eyed idealism persists for many years, albeit tempered by worldly ambition. Slowly the rot sets in. He finds that society ignores the men who hold its destiny in the hollow of their hands and that he can better achieve his personal ambitions for his family and the good things of life, by turning his back on science and entering industry. His friend Hugo, hounded out of a beloved laboratory by an anti-Semitic chief, solves the dilemma by suicide. Eric, stronger, and luckier, returns to pure science, a sadder and wiser man.

The reader must judge for himself whether the problem set at the beginning is solved satisfactorily by the end. However, the book makes fascinating reading, especially those parts which describe experiments in atomic research. P.A.

## SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM No. 612 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 613 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 614 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 615 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 616 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 617 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 618 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 619 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 620 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 621 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 622 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 623 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 624 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 625 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 626 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 627 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 628 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 629 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 630 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 631 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 632 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 633 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 634 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 635 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 636 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 637 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 638 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.

Kt6d; 1. — Kt6f 2. Rf5.

Kt6f+; 1. — Kt6g 2. Rf5.

Kt6g+.

PROBLEM No. 639 (Kiss): 1.

Kt6f.

Mate in Two.

PROBLEM No. 640 (Metznerauer):

1. Ra5 thr. 2. Kt6d+ 3.